

tinguish it from any form of *tenuis*. *Binneyi* is larger with much heavier sculpture, *ammon* is also larger with comparatively finer sculpture, more whorls, and deeper and wider umbilical region. The new species has been seen only from Mountain Lake where it appears to have been abundant.

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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *OLIVA RETICULARIS* FROM  
SOUTHERN FLORIDA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

*OLIVA RETICULARIS BOLLINGI*, subsp. nov. Pl. 7, figs. 3, 4.

*Description*: Shell solid, heavy, polished, and widest at a little above the mid-region. Ground color white to pale ivory, covered with innumerable tent-like, reddish-brown checks, their apices directed both away and towards the aperture in the conventional apertural view. These checks are more or less organized in an axial arrangement. This secondary reddish-brown coloration is not always finely drawn on the checks themselves, but dispersed sufficiently between the checks to render a slight reddish-brown cast to the shells. The single paratype has the mid-region of the body whorl somewhat cleared of these checks, forming a band. Along and below the suture the pattern changes to small blocks of thread-like lines arranged axially. These are to be noted on all but the nuclear whorls. Whorls seven, compact, and broadly convex. Spire somewhat produced and conic. Palatal lip rather thick. Parietal walls calloused and supporting a series of small plications throughout its length. Aperture long and narrow. Sculpture of smooth growth ridges, visible only in high-lighted areas. Suture slightly indented. Holotype, length 61.5 mm., width 28 mm.; paratype, length 56.2 mm., width 24.1 mm.

*Holotype*: M. C. Z. 76656, found in crab-traps off Miami, Florida, in about 200 feet of water. Paratype, M. C. Z. 76657, same data.

*Remarks*: This new subspecies differs quite noticeably from the typical form. It is a much larger and proportionately heavier shell, the color markings are stronger, and the ground color is not as white or creamy. It is named for Mr.

R. C. Bolling, one of my two companions on a recent Florida expedition.

This new variety superficially resembles *O. nivosa* Marrat (*in* Sowerby, *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, 4, *Oliva*, p. 22, pl. 17, fig. 276) but differs from that species in having a much wider aperture at the base, not possessing a tubercle on the upper parietal area of the aperture and having a more conic spire.

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WILLIAM ELLIOTT BURNETT, 1872-1933

BY STANLEY T. BROOKS

William Elliott Burnett, a collector of note and an ardent student of conchology for more than thirty years, died at his home in Bradford, Pennsylvania, on August 20, 1933. Mr. Burnett was born at Garland, a small town in Warren County, on May 22, 1872. He had inherited a deep love of natural history from his father, David Alexander Burnett, a collector; and his whole life, during his leisure hours, was dedicated to the building up of large series of natural objects.

In 1896, he married Miss Mamie Belle Arrowsmith, who became his devoted companion until her death thirteen years later. His wife's death and the complete loss of his hearing when he was forty, caused him to devote himself more and more to the study of mollusks. He spent several winters at Beaufort, North Carolina, making friends among the fishermen and augmenting his collection from the shells hauled in with their nets.

Early in 1933 his eye-sight began to fail and this loss, along with his deafness, tended to make him lose interest and hastened his end. Death resulted very suddenly from post-operative shock following a serious leg injury.

The large collection of nearly five thousand sets of land, freshwater, and marine shells, which formed his life contribution to science, resides in the Laboratory of Recent